

to create a new era in military airlift." AFA pointed out that the C-17 landed four times the payload of the C-130 into less than 3,000 feet of runway and carried large Army equipment only the large C-5 could carry.

While approximately the same external size of the C-141B, the C-17 carries twice the payload. It also exceeded "demanding reliability and maintainability standards during an intensive two week test period in November 1994," AFA said.

"These remarkable achievements prove that the C-17 is the world's most versatile airlift aircraft and will be the new core airlifter to support the U.S. national security needs in war and peace," the association said.

The first test flight of the C-17 was on Sept. 15, 1991. The C-17's developmental flight test program was completed in December 1994 as scheduled.

Eight production C-17s were delivered to the Air Force in 1994, the last five ahead of schedule. A total of 18 C-17s have been delivered to the Air Force to date.

The McDonnell Douglas C-17 is the only transport aircraft in the world that can provide direct, long-distance delivery of large combat equipment and troops, or humanitarian aid, across intercontinental distances and land at small, unimproved airstrips. It offers strategic and theater lift, and is the only aircraft that can airdrop large armored vehicles and engineering equipment.

The first production aircraft delivered to an operational unit arrived at the 437th Airlift Wing, Charleston AFB, S.C., on June 14, 1993. The unit's first squadron of 12 C-17s were declared ready for worldwide operations in January 1995. To date, the C-17 Globemaster III fleet has accumulated 10,000 flying hours.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM P. JOYCE, SR.

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this weekend a native of my home city of Boston, Mr. William P. "Bill" Joyce, marks a special milestone in his life as he celebrates his 80th birthday with family and friends.

One of six children, Mr. Joyce graduated from South Boston High School and went on to study at Boston University. He was devoted to his wife, Joanna, whose tragic loss at an early age left him with a young son to raise alone. He faced the challenges that life presented him with great courage and determination, and today his son, Bill, Jr., serves as a special assistant U.S. attorney.

Mr. Joyce moved to Washington, DC in the early 1960's, during the Kennedy administration. Proud of his Irish and south Boston roots, he made many friends and found abundant compatriots here during that era. In recent years, he had the privilege of escorting the Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Washington. Trained as a certified public accountant, his long career included service in both the government and the private sector. Although he retired from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in recent years, he now volunteers his time at the Touchdown Club in Washington, where he is an active member.

In Boston and Washington, Mr. Joyce is known as a generous, outgoing man who

loves people and makes friends easily. Whenever he walks into any of his favorite haunts, he is greeted by a chorus of "Hi, Bill!" He is especially proud of his 7-year old granddaughter, Laura, who will celebrate with him this weekend.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Bill Joyce a very happy birthday and many more to come.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MARTHA E. BOLDEN: CELEBRATING A LIFE OF ACTIVISM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in rising today to salute a resident of my Congressional District, Mrs. Martha E. Bolden, who was recently profiled in the Plain Dealer newspaper. In the article which is entitled, "Four Score and Ten: A Life of Activism," the reporter explores the life of this outstanding individual and her contributions to our city. Mrs. Bolden is well known for her commitment to improving the lives of others. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding this outstanding individual.

Mrs. Bolden was the operator of a beauty shop in Mobile, AL, during the 1930's when she was encouraged to vote because she was a business owner. Her \$200 poll tax fee was paid by one of the city's black physicians. In order to register to vote, Mrs. Bolden was also required to memorize the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution. With determination, she overcame this obstacle and became a registered voter, achieving celebrity status in the black community. This action and determination on the part of Martha Bolden represented the beginning of a lifetime of activism.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Bolden moved to Cleveland, OH, in 1953. Over the years, the Cleveland community has benefited greatly from her strong leadership. Upon arriving in Cleveland, Mrs. Bolden immediately became active in the Hough community, encouraging her neighbors to vote and work in political campaigns. When riots destroyed city neighborhoods in the mid-1960's, Mrs. Bolden was instrumental in helping to rebuild the city. She was a founding member of the Hough Area Development Corp., which was one of the first community-based development corporations in the country. The organization played a key role in revitalizing the neighborhood, including the development of shopping facilities and housing estates for residents.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Martha Bolden on the House Floor today. I can recall that she was one of my first clients when I began practicing law in Cleveland. As an attorney, I represented her when she purchased her home in the city. I also recall that Mrs. Bolden was an active worker in my political campaigns. At the age of 90, she is still politically involved as one of the "101 Women for Stokes."

Mr. Speaker, Martha E. Bolden is a hero to many, and an inspiration to all of us. Throughout her life, she has given unselfishly of her time and talent in an effort to make our city better and empower the community. Her political activism has made the difference in the

lives of many. We salute her for her dedication and commitment. I want to share with my colleagues the article regarding Mrs. Bolden which appeared in the Plain Dealer. I ask them to join me in paying tribute to this exceptional individual.

FIGHT CUTS IN STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take note of the article in the February 15, 1995, Washington Post entitled, "College Students Spending More Time Earning Than Learning." I include a copy of the article for the RECORD.

At a time when education is more necessary than ever to compete for good jobs, financial aid is failing to keep pace with steadily rising college costs. As a result, an increasing number of students are forced to work more. While a certain amount of work can be valuable, as the article points out, it also can detract from studies and drag out the time it takes to complete an education, at additional expense to the students and their parents.

Now comes the Republicans, saying they want to eliminate the government subsidy for interest on tuition loans while students are in college, which would burden students and their families with additional debt.

Republicans also say they want to either abolish direct lending or limit it. Meanwhile, I have students telling me they love the program because it cuts out the middlemen, delivers the money fast and helps prevent defaults. Under guaranteed student loans, students have a hard time keeping track of which bank owns their loan this week. Republican efforts in this area fly in the face of their rhetoric about listening to the grassroots and simplifying bureaucracy. They seem to be listening to the bankers and loan guarantors instead of the middle class.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 15, 1995]

COLLEGE STUDENTS SPENDING MORE TIME
EARNING THAN LEARNING

(By Fern Shen)

Steve Long started school at the University of Maryland in College Park with an ambitious, 17-credit course load and a goal of graduating in less than four years.

The Richmond native never imagined that he would have to spend so much time working—cataloguing books at the school library, writing tickets in campus parking lots, driving campus shuttle buses—that it would take him seven years to get his bachelor's degree.

"It got so bad one semester that I had to drop out of all my classes. I was working 30 hours a week driving the bus and taking five classes," said Long, 25, a full-time shuttle bus supervisor and part-time student who hopes to graduate this year with a degree in government and politics. "It's tough. I learned you can work so hard to pay for school that you don't do well in school."

During the last decade, the number of students working on and off campus has steadily increased, a stark contrast to the stereotype of today's twentysomethings as latte-sipping slackers.

And according to students and college officials in the Washington area and nationwide,